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THE fifth of November is a Day for ever sacred to Liberty in the British Annals, as it is the Anniversary of our double Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, by the Discovery of the horrid Gunpowder Plot, in the Reign of King James the First, and by the auspicious Birth and Landing of the late glorious King William. On both these Accounts, it is solemnly commemorated by Authority; and I have already more than once paid my particular Tribute of Gratitude to the Memory of our great Deliverer, on this happy Occasion; which I shall never suffer to pass by without some Observations suitable to it, unless I am prevented by other Subjects, or Occurrences, which demand our immediate Attention.

At present, I design to put the Reader in Mind of our Obligations to the Memory of that glorious Prince, by a summary Representation of the State of our Affairs, at that Time, and the Blessings, which He actually procured for us.—Such a Retrospect as This is not only agreeable to the Intention of the Legislature, in setting a Day apart for a solemn Festival on this Account, but is likewise become highly seasonable at this Time, when many Persons, who pretend to the greatest Zeal for the Revolution and the present Establishment, seem to have forgot the very Design of undertaking the former and the Principles, upon which the latter is founded.

It is necessary to premise that ever since the Death of Queen Elizabeth, there had been a continual Struggle between the Prince and the People, concerning Liberty and Prerogatives, occasion'd by the weak and ridiculous Conduct of King James the first. This Contention, which divided the Nation into two powerful Parties, broke out at last into a terrible civil War between his Son King Charles the first, and the Parliament of England, which concluded in the tragical Death of that unhappy Prince. The next twelve Years compos'd a motley Scene of Tyranny, Anarchy and Confusion. Those, who profess'd themselves the Champions of Liberty and affect'd to assert the Cause of the People, turned the Arms of the People against their Masters, and loaded Them with grievous Oppressions, under various Kinds of rude and indigested Government; if I may be allowed to call it Government at all. This perfidious, unnatural Tyranny of Cromwell (more galling to a brave People than the Oppressions, from which He pretended to deliver Them) paved the Way, after his Death, to the Restoration of the Royal Family and our antient Form of Government; which was brought about, without Bloodshed, by the general Concurrence and Approbation of the People. They were grown weary of Disorder and Confusion, and promised themselves a settled State of Happiness, after a long Scene of Violence, Misery and Desolation. They had Reason to hope that King Charles the second, whom They had generously recalled to his Dominions from a long and grievous Exile, would have learned Experience from his Father's Misfortunes, as well as his own, and have cautiously avoided the Rock, upon which He and so many of his Predecessors had split. But such is the strange Infatuation of Power and Prosperity, that the strongest Considerations and most recent Examples are often found too weak to withstand it. King Charles was no sooner seated in his Throne than He discovered a manifest Inclination to govern independently of Parliament; and if it had not been for one or two honest Men about Him, (who happened to be Patriots, as well as Favourites) He would certainly have carried his Point, in the first Estates of national Joy, by obtaining a Revenue for Life; but the Earls of Clarendon and Southampton, by their secret Opposition, defeated that pernicious Project; which occasioned the Fall of the former, some Years afterwards, and forced Him to end his Days in Banishment, from which He had been so instrumental in delivering his royal Master, by his constant Attendance and faithful Services. But though this Design was frustrated, the Parliament was too liberal in their Concessions, as They soon found afterwards, and arm'd Him with more Prerogatives than was consistent with the Liberty of the English Constitution. Yet not contented with These, He grasped at more; and finding Himself unable to rule without Parliaments, He endeavour'd to corrupt Them to his Purposes, and found too much Success in his Endeavours. He made two, or three Attempts to

set up a dispensing Power; but the Opposition He met with oblig'd Him to desist. He fill'd the Bench of Bishops with a Set of temporizing Sycophants, and fill'd the Courts of Justice with Men, who would bend the Laws to serve any Purposes. In short, He took very large Strides towards absolute Power and was suspected, at least, of inclining to Popery. But as He was more addicted to his Pleasures than bigotted to any Religion, so He was a Man of too much Sense not to find the Subversion of our Constitution impracticable, and therefore wisely avoided driving Things to Extremity, however He might be privately push'd on to try the Experiment. Nay, He seem'd to be sensible, at last, that He had been betray'd into wrong Measures, and declar'd, in a Passion, that if He lived but a Month longer, He would find a Way to make Himself easy for the rest of his Life; which Expression hath been thought by many Persons, and not without Reason, to have hasten'd his Death.

King James the second mounted the Throne, upon his Brother's Death, amidst the general Acclamations of his People; and the fair Promises He made Them, upon his Accession, of maintaining their Religion, Laws and Liberties, seem'd to have extinguish'd all their former Jealousies and Apprehensions from his Reign. But He did not allow them to enjoy this good Opinion of Him long; for one of his first Acts of regal Authority, in issuing forth a Proclamation for levying the Customs, which expired with his Brother's Life, was not only a flat Contradiction to his Speech a few Days before, but a direct Violation of one of the most fundamental Parts of our Constitution, which provides that no Money shall be rais'd upon the Subject without Consent of Parliament. Argyll's and Monmouth's Rebellions put a Stop to his farther Progress for some Time; but as soon as They were suppress'd, and He fancied Himself securely fix'd on his Throne, He gave Himself an unbounded Scope, and openly set up a Power to dispense with all our Laws and Liberties at once.

Dr. Welwood's Remarks on this terrible Crisis is very just and affecting.

"It was not enough, says He, for King James to assume this dispensing Power, and to act by it; but such was the Misery and hard Fate of England, that the Party about the King would have had us believe, that a Power in the King to dispense with Laws, was Law. To maintain this monstrous Position, there were not only mercenary Pens set at work, but a Set of Judges found out, who, to their eternal Reproach, did all that was possible for them to comply with the King with the Liberties of their Country.—Thus were We fallen under the greatest Misfortune, that could possibly happen to a Nation, to have our Laws and Constitution trampled upon, under Colour of Law; and those very Men, whose Office it was to support them, became now the Betrayers of them to the Will of the Prince.

The Nation, finding themselves on the very Brink of Destruction, naturally turn'd their Eyes on the Prince of Orange and implor'd his Assistance in this desperate Conjunction of Affairs. His Highness was too nearly concern'd in Interest, as well as Inclination, to reject the Applications of a brave People, struggling for their Liberties. He generously undertook their Deliverance, and accomplish'd it with the same Resolution and Prudence, which he had before distinguished in the Defence of his own Country. The Steps to this glorious Undertaking and the wonderful Success of it are so recent in History that it would be needless to explain them. It is sufficient to observe, in general, that the Body of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commonalty, nay even the Army it self, concurr'd with Him in it; and as They owed the Preservation of their Liberties, under God, to the seasonable Assistance of this immortal Prince, so They fix'd the Crown, in Gratitude, upon his Head.

But if the Revolution had been only a temporary Blessing and extended no farther than the Age, in which it was accomplished, We should have but little Reason to rejoice at present in such a Transaction, and, this annual Commemoration of it would be only a solemn Mockery upon us. The Reason of our Thankgiving, upon this Occasion, proceeds from the Benefits, which We ourselves receive from the Revolution, and which We ought to transmit, in the same Manner, to Posterity. Now to form a right Notion of these Benefits, We ought often to reflect on the State, from which We were de-

livered, and the State, in which We find our selves at present, which appears in Part from what I have already observ'd upon the four Reigns immediately preceding that great Turn of Affairs; but it is proper likewise to take a short View of the particular Advantages, which We have actually obtained since, by the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, in Pursuance of our Deliverer's gracious Declaration, upon his Landing in this Kingdom. I shall begin with the Bill of Rights, in which it is declared and for ever established, in our Favour, 1. That the pretended Power of suspending Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by regal Authority, without Consent of Parliament, is illegal. 2. That the pretended Power of dispensing with Laws, or the Execution of Laws by regal Authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal. 3. That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for ecclesiastical Affairs, and all other Commissions and Courts, of the like Nature, are illegal and pernicious. 4. That levying of Money for, or to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for longer Time, or in any other Manner than the same is, or shall be granted, is illegal. 5. That it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King, and all Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning, are illegal. 6. That the raising, or keeping a standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unless it be with Consent of Parliament, is against Law. 7. That the Subjects, which are Protestants, may have Arms for their Defence, suitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law. 8. That Elections of Members of Parliament ought to be free. 9. That the Freedom of Speech, and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeach'd, or question'd in any Court, or Place out of Parliament. 10. That excessive Bail ought not to be required, nor excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted. 11. That Jurors ought to be duly impanel'd and return'd; and Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryals of High Treason, ought to be Freeholders. 12. That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular Persons, before Conviction, are illegal and void. 13. And for Redress of all Grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

It hath been often lamented by the best Friends of the Revolution (and therefore, I hope I may mention it without any Imputation of designing to blaken it) that this Declaration of Rights was far from being perfect, or adequate to the Occasion; and that it is rather an Impediment of the particular Misconduct of King James than such a general Assertion of our Liberties as the Nature of our Case required and We had Reason to expect at that juncture. Indeed, Mr. Eschard and Bishop Burnet are both pleas'd to insinuate that the Prince of Orange would not consent to any further Limitations; but I am willing to think Them misinform'd in this Particular; for the wise Provisions and Limitations, to which He afterwards consented in the Act of Succession are full Proofs to me that the Happiness and Liberty of this Nation were his chief Aim. By this Act it is established, amongst other Things, that no Person, who shall be reconciled to the Church of Rome, or marry a Papist, is capable of inheriting or wearing the Crown; and the People are, in such a Case, absolved from their Allegiance. It is likewise provided, by the same and another subsequent Act, that in Case the Crown shall come to any Person, not being a Native of England, this Nation shall not be oblig'd to engage in a War for the Defence of Dominions, not belonging to this Crown; that such a Person shall not go out of the Dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without the Consent of Parliament; that all Matters, cognizable by the Privy Council shall be transacted there; and that all Resolutions thereupon shall be signed by such of the said Council, as shall advise and consent to the same; that no Person, born out of the Kingdom of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the Dominions thereto belonging, though naturalized or made Denizen, except born of English Parents, shall be of the Privy Council, or Member of either House of Parliament, or enjoy any Office, or Place of Trust, or have a Grant of Lands, Est. to Himself, or in Trust for Him; that no Person, who hath an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or Pension from the Crown, shall serve as a Member of the House of Commons; that the Commissions of Judges be

quam diu se bene gerunt. and their Salaries established; that no Parson, under the great Seal, be capable to an Impeachment by the Commons; and that all the Laws and Statutes, for securing the established Religion and the Rights and Liberties of the People, be ratified and confirmed.

Some of these Limitations have been since repealed and others dispensed with, upon particular Occasions, by the Authority of Parliament, who are appointed the only Guardians and Conservators of this Establishment; but the Design of the Revolution and the Spirit, with which it was conducted, are sufficiently manifested by these two Acts, which may be properly called the Basis of our present happy Constitution.

I will therefore conclude with one Observation, upon the whole—that all these Limitations of the Crown, upon which the Preservation of our Liberties absolutely depends, are referred to the Wisdom and Integrity of Parliament, so we ought to be, at all Times, upon our Guard, that this sacred and safe Palladium of our Liberties be kept inviolate from any Attempt of secret Corruption, as well as open Violence; for otherwise all the Hazards, which our Ancestors ran, and all the Treasure, which hath been expended in accomplishing and completing this glorious Work, may be rendered not only ineffectual, but become the Means of rivetting those Fetters upon us, from which it was designed to deliver us.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Milan, Oct. 17. They write from Turin, that the Count Maffei, returning from his Embassy at Paris, met unexpectedly with a Body of French Troops on the Frontiers of Piemont, Part whereof were soon after privately dispatched into Africa, 'tis supposed to prevent Suspicion; upon which the Government has given Orders for some Troops to hold themselves ready on all Occasions. The young King of Sarinina allows the Marchioness de Spigno, the late King's Consort, 50 Pistoles per Month for her Maintenance.

Leghorn, Oct. 31. The British Squadron, commanded by Sir Charles Wager, arrived here the 26th Instant, having been nine Days in their Passage from Barcelona. There came in with them the Spanish Admiral the Marquis de Mari, Vice Admiral Cornijo, and three other Ships of their Squadron, and a sixth is coming in; and Don Rodrigo de Torres, the Rear Admiral, having put into Port Spezzia, which is but ten Leagues off, with eleven Ships more of the Spanish Squadron, it is not doubted but they will be here in a Day or two.

HOME NEWS

Bath, Oct. 31, 1731. This Morning between 10 and 11 o'Clock a Duel was fought with Pistols in Harrison's Walks, between Mr. Basil Prife, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, second Son of William Prife, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for the County of Hereford and, in the latter End of Queen Anne's Reign, Commissioner of the Excise; and one Mr. Charles Jones, late a Fellow of New College in Oxford, who, about five Years since, sold his Fellowship for 200 l. with which he came down hither, and won upwards of 4000 l. but his good Fortune not continuing, he is reduced to the Stage; it was occasioned by the following Means, viz. On Saturday Evening, Oct. 30. Mr. Prife and the said Jones were at a Billiard Table, and agreed to play a Game for half a Crown; which Mr. Prife won and demanded his Wager; but Jones said He would owe him half a Crown, whereupon Mr. Prife grew angry at his refusing to play, having no Money in his Pocket, and kicked him down Stairs; Jones not taking this Treatment civilly, went out of the House, and wrote him a Challenge, which was fought as above; Mr. Prife discharged his Pistol first, but missed him; then Jones went up to him and shot him under the right Pap, so that he never spoke afterwards, but expired in about ten Minutes. Jones is since dead, and Hue and Cry's are in Pursuit of him; the Coroner's Inquest (as we hear) having brought in their Verdict, *Willful Murder*; the Challenge being found in Mr. Prife's Pockets when dead.

LONDON, November 6

The Trial of Mr. Franklin for printing the *Hague* Letter, which was to come on last Wednesday is countermanded.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Kent, of the Woolball, dated July 13, at Campechey.

"We came from Jamaica in Company with eleven Ships and three Sloops, but as we were a deep Ship, did not sail well, and on the 2d of June were much to Leeward, as were two Ships more, who were then off the North West Part of Cuba, when a Sloop came in Sight, which we took for one of the three that came out with us, and were not undeceived until she was almost on Board of us, when she fired at us; and being in great Confusion at so unexpected a Salute, we were the sooner taken. She proved to be a Spanish *Guarde Costa*, of 10 Guns and 38 Men. They brought us to this Place, have unladed the Cargo, and planned the Ship, and kept me and my Officers close Prisoners on Board; and the Permission to write this I obtained a great Favour, although at the Time of writing I am strictly guarded, so dare not write with too much Freedom.

Extract of a Letter from Boston in New England, dated September 28.

Yesterday a Ship arrived here from the Bay of Honduras; which Place the Spaniards visited very often while she was there, and to k four British Vessels. The Spaniards come in petty Angers, with which they did not engage this Ship, she being large. We see here a List of nine Sail of Spanish *Guarde Costa's* fitted and fitting out of St. Jago de Cuba and Parts adjacent.

Prizes drawn in the State Lottery to Thursday Night last, viz. three 5000 l. two 3000 l. 2 2000 l. ten 1000 l. 12 500 l. 147 100 l. and 4455 of 20 l. Remain undrawn two 10,000 l. 1 5000 l. 3 2000 l. 4 1000 l. ten 500 l. ninety 100 l. and 3274 of 20 l. besides 1000 l. for the last drawn Ticket.

Monday at Newmarket the Earl of Portmore's *Vidoni* beat Mr. Fleetwood's *Fox-hunter* very easily; there was laid 5 or 6000 l. on this Match.

And on Tuesday was run for on the same Course, a Match between Mr. Bromley's Bay Bolton, and Sir Peter Soam's *Chester Mare*, for 100 l. and was won by the former.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 13th of January, when they will sit to do Business.

On Saturday last his Majesty appeared in the Drawing Room at Court in a Suit of Crimson Velvet, with Gold Buttons and Button Holes, the Sleeves lined with white Tissue, and the Waistcoat of the same. The Queen's Cloaths were very rich, and it was observed that her Majesty's Jewels were more in Number, and richer in Value than has been known. The Countess of Suffolk made a grand Appearance among the Ladies; as did Count Ugho among the Gentlemen. At Night the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal opened the Ball; her Royal Highness afterwards danced with the Duke of Richmond. The Duke of Lorraine, late incognito among the foreign Ministers. Their Majesties withdrew about Twelve, and all the Company broke up by One.

The same Day Col. de la Fontaine, (who was formerly a commanding Officer in Germany, where he fought a Duel and killed his Adversary, and flew hither for Refuge, and had been a private Grenadier in the first Regiment of Foot Guards for several Years, having had a plentiful Fortune left him lately) appeared at Court in a very splendid Manner, with a fine Chariot with curious carved Work, and a great Equipage, and was presented to his Majesty in the publick Drawing Room, and was most graciously received.

Tuesday the Duke of Lorraine dined with the Duke of Grafton at Euston-Hall in Suffolk, and continued there till Friday, when his Highness went to Houghton, Sir Robert W. pole's Seat in Norfolk.

Commissions of Bankruptcy are awarded against George Robinson, Esq; (who since the last Session of Parliament was elected a Representative for great Marlow) and Mr. John Tomlin; they are required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners the 5th, 12th and 26th Instant. The former was concerned for the Charitable Corporation, by circulating their Notes, and the latter was their Warehouse-keeper; but both of them went from Dover to France the 13th inst.

A great Quantity of rich Velvets that were coming from France for several Ladies of Quality against the King's Birth-Day, were seized at Dover by the Custom-house Officers.

We hear that the Right Hon. Francis Lord Howard of Effingham in the County of Surrey, will by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, (with his Majesty's Approbation) be appointed Deputy Earl Marshal of England, in the Room of the Earl of Suffolk, deceased.

A few Days ago a Weaver's Wife in Spittlefields, was delivered by Dr. Atkinson of Bow-lane of a very monstrous Birth; and what makes it more remarkable is, that about a Year since, she was delivered of a Monster in the same Form.

On Tuesday Night last the Coroner's Inquest sat at the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill, when several Witnesses were examined touching the Murder of Mr. Olive's Servant of Bromley, by a Hackney Coachman in Cornhill, and about Ten o'Clock they brought in their Verdict *Willful Murder*.

Rob. and Con. Tuesday Morning between three and four o'Clock the House of Mr. Johnson, at the Green Canister in Buckingham-Court, near the Spring-Gardens, Charing-Cross, was broke open, and robbed of Plate and some wet Linnen.—The same Day a Man was committed to Newgate, charged on Oath, and his own Confession, with robbing on the Highway; and is to be admitted an Evidence at the next Sessions at the Old Bailey against several of his Accomplices.—Saturday last Mr. Dyle, a noted Peruke-maker of Devereux Court near Essex Street by the Temple, coming from Kenish Town in the Evening to London, (by his leaving his Company) was robbed of a Silver Watch and two Guineas.

Prof. The Right Hon. the Lord Coote, of the Kingdom of Ireland, who has an *Esquire's* Commission in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed to succeed the late Capt. Galley, as Captain Lieutenant in Colonel Dean's Company in the same Regiment. — Huile, Esq; a Relation by Marriage to the Right Hon. Sir R.

Walpole, is made an Ensign in the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Mar. A few Days since a Marriage was consummated at Cranbrook in Kent, with great Solemnity, Ringing of Bells, &c. between John Willard of that Parish, aged 84, and Sarah Row, of the same, aged 77. The said John Willard was one of the two and twenty Men of that Parish (each of which was above 70 Years of Age) that plaid a Match at Cricket about four Years ago in the sporting Field there, of which singular Game, Notice was taken in the publick Papers.—On Saturday last was married at St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, James Sheppard, Esq; a Gentleman of a very large Estate in Suffolk, to Miss Willmot, Daughter to the late Mr. Robert Willmot a Wine-Merchant of this City, with whom he had a Fortune of 10 000 l.

Acc Yesterday Se'night Mr. George Ratcliff, a Peake maker in Birch-lane, fell down the Cellar Stairs at Pontick's in Atchurch-lane, by which he unfortunately lost his Skull, and died immediately.—On Tuesday last two Workmen at Mr. Rch's new Play-house in Hart-street, Covent-Garden, fell with a large Piece of Timber from the Top of the Building to the Bottom; one of whom was much bruised, and the other had his Skull fractured, and died in about eight Hours after.

Dead. On Sunday last died William Harvey, of Chigwell in Essex, Esq; who was formerly Knight of the Shire for that County.—The same Day died the Rev. Mr. Barnett, Rector of Longfield, near Gravesend in Kent, which Cure he had upwards of 30 Years.—Major Knight, a rich Plummer in Litchbury.—Dr. Stephen Hall, Physician to Greenwich Hospital.—Mrs. Barbara Colebatch, at her Habitation at New Windsor in Berkshire, an ancient Maiden Lady, reputed worth 10 000 l.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 101. 5 8ths. South Sea Annuity 109 3 qrs. Bank 145 1 half. India 176 1 half. Lottery Tickets 16 l. 16 s. Daily Chances 14 s. Blanks 7 l. 20 l. Prizes 18 l. 13 s. 6 d.

Any Person who has a Sum of Money from 15 to 1600 l. (or double that Sum) to employ, may now meet with an Opportunity of improving the same in a genicel Manner; and also with a Person of Reputation and Fortune, who is ready to be concerned therein. Enquire, or direct for Mr. Thomas Fairlove, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill, from 11 to 2 o'Clock.

A Person well qualified to teach Latin and Greek, may hear of Business, by enquiring at Mr. Pomeroy's, an Officer's, at the Golden Acorn near Creed Church.

This Day is Published,

The OXFORD ALMANACK, for the Year 1732. Beautifully Drawn and Engraved. Printed at Oxford, and sold by PAUL, OVER TOR, Printseller near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet street. Price One Shilling.

To be LETT, for 180 l. per Annum. Or to be SOLD,

A HOUSE. Five Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden next William's Coffee-house, near St. James's Palace. Enquire at Mr. Oldfield's, the Hatter next Door.

To Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, in Laurence-Powrty's-Lane, the first great Gates on the Left Hand from Cannon-Street, London.

SIR, Received your Worm Medicines, and took them according to your Order, and they brought away from me this great Worm, which was about three Yards and a half long, to the great Wonder of all People round about us; and a great many Country People sent for the Worm to see it. I have sent it, according to your Order, in a Bottle to the Beater, and a great many tell me they will send for your Worm Medicines. I have been a great deal better until now, that I am a little sickish in the Morning, and the same Worms come from me now as before; I desire you would be pleased to send me a sufficient Quantity of Medicines to thoroughly cure me, the Reason why I sent no sooner was because the People came every Day to see the Worm, and I kept it to set forth your Praise, which I think is no more than my Duty to do. The Beater has Orders to pay you. I remain,

Your humble Servant, JOHN MOUNTON, Jun. Butcher, at Ripon in Yorkshire.

N. B. The aforesaid John Moore has lately prepared two Anti-Scorbutick Medicines, being Pills and a Spirit, which excel any Thing yet offered to the Publick, with a Purge given at proper Times with it. It expels the numerous Trains of scorbutick Symptoms; and as the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Illnesses have their Source from the Scurvy it relieves them; it alters and changes all the Juices in the human Body, thins the Lentor, viz. that fatty, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which obstructs the Capillary Vessels, and is the Cause of Chilness in the extrem Parts, as well as Heat in Hypochondriac and Hysteric Paroxysms, renovates the Blood, restores decay'd Nature, clears the Heart, revives the Spirits, and opens Obstructions of the Viscera give Rest to weary, tired and worn out Bodies, it invigorates and kindles again the almost extinguished natural innate Heat making the Vital Flame to burn clear, removing Weakness and Indispositions, and restoring the pristine Health.

The Symptoms are cutaneous Eruptions, as red, yellow or black Spots upon the Arms and Legs, as small as Flea-bites, sometimes as large as a Crown-Piece, and sometimes the Limbs are beset with rough, scaly Swellings, oftentimes there is an itching of the Skin, which is frequently taken for what is vulgarly call'd the Itch.

The Scurvy perverts the Lympha, and is a mortal Enemy to the nervous Systems; for scorbutick Persons are troubled with Weakness, Weakness, Sense of Weight, and a dull obscure Pain in the Limbs, the Appetite is either too stimulating or too languid, the Gums are liable to Excrecences, Swellings and Ulcers, and when rubb'd void either a salisth Blood or ferrous Humour, the Teeth are loose and corroded, the Mouth has a Stench; the Spittle is very salt and sometimes acid, they are likewise affected with nocturnal Sweats, difficulty of Breathing, wandering Pains, a fat Skin is found sometimes swimming on the Top of the Urine; but all these Symptoms are rarely found in the same Person.

Note, I would advise all Persons to take Care how they take any Medicines, especially Anti-scorbuticks, when the Author does not set his Name to them, lest if they do them Hurt they be at a Loss where to seek for a Remedy.

N. B. Mr. Abree and Comp^{as} a Canterbury no longer sell his Worm-Powders.